

Medical School in Five Pages

Your medical tools are versatile, and necessary in a variety of situations. Here are more detailed breakdowns of each instrument's functions.



Laser

Use for Symptoms: small tumors, parasites, etc.

The laser is applied to wherever you touch on the Touch Screen. It will continue for as long as you touch the area, but be careful; too much exposure will damage the organ. Keep an eye on the patient's condition while using the laser. If it opens up an injury, drain any blood and treat the wound with antibiotic gel.



Antibiotic Gel

Use for Symptoms: lacerations, wounds that require disinfection, etc.

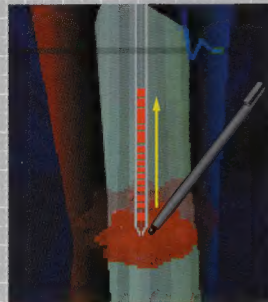
You apply gel by touching the affected area and tracing where you'd like to use it. It's used to heal small wounds, disinfect incisions, blocking parasites, and relieving hemorrhages. You can continue to apply gel if there's no effect at first, but keep an eye on your supply—you shouldn't overuse it.



Drain

Use for Symptoms: blood hemorrhaging, fluid buildup, etc.

A long tube appears where the screen is touched. Position it above blood pools or other affected area and trace the stylus upward in order to drain the fluid. If there's a lot of fluid, you may need to drain more than once—simply remove the stylus and try again.



Forceps

Possible Uses Include: removal of foreign objects

To extract a foreign object from the patient's body, touch it with the forceps and slide the stylus without lifting it from the Touch Screen. Remove the object in the opposite direction that it entered the body. If you remove the stylus mid-removal or try to extract the object in the wrong direction, you will hurt the patient and it will count as a MISS. Once you've successfully removed an object, place it on the tray that appears in the lower right corner of the Touch Screen.

